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AUSTRIA'S APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

Austrian protest to the Supreme Council against the terms of the St. Germain Treaty found no more moving expression than in the open letter sent to M. Clemenceau by the Austrian League of Nations' Union, referred to editorially elsewhere in these columns. It is interesting for its disclosure of the psychology of the defeated, the disposition to distribute rather than concentrate guilt, and the assertions made as to the overriding of the protests of a pacific minority of the people. There is this to be said in connection with it, that all recent disclosures of the Austrian Government's position after Emperor Charles came to the throne and Count Czernin to the premiership indicate that Germany had lost a loyal ally, and that if Austria had had her way the war would have terminated much sooner than it did. Nowhere was this fact better known than at Washington during the last years of the war. The text of the appeal for clemency follows:

SIR: In the note by which you communicated to the Austrian delegation in St. Germain the definitive conditions of peace the Allied and Associated Powers founded their decisions on the principle that the Austrian peoples have to share the responsibility for the war brought about by the former Austro-Hungarian Government; for "they had loudly acclaimed in Vienna the war on its outbreak," for "they had been the fervent partisans of the war from beginning to its end"; lastly, for "up to the final breakdown on the battlefield they had done nothing to dissociate themselves from the policy of their government and its allies." In face of this attitude "the Austrian peoples are, in conformity with the sacred rules of justice, bound to bear their full share of responsibility for a crime which brought such disaster to the world."

We deeply regret, like the spokesmen of all civilized nations, that a coincidence of unfortunate circumstances and forces over which we had no control made it possible to kindle the world's conflict which we saw with dismay raging for over four years over well-nigh all continents and countries. All the more it is our duty solemnly to protest against the assertion in no way proved that the Austrian peoples had been fervent adherents of the war during its whole term. The truth is that in Austria, as in all other countries, the holders of the civil and military power succeeded indeed for a short space of time to maintain the outward semblance of enthusiasm of large masses for the war. It was rather the feeling of resigned fulfillment of duty which animated the people. During the war the number of the partisans of peace steadily increased. But whatever could be done by the strictest censure of the press, by the gagging of Parliament, and by military dictature in order to suppress every true manifestation of popular feeling has been done for over four years on the largest scale. The passionate ill-will of the people which had slumbered in them during the war came to a violent eruption after the collapse of the military machine. It turned itself against the war and its authors. On the other hand, as long as the deadly struggle went on, every attempt to rouse numerous citizens to a public demonstration in favor of peace was doomed to a certain failure, because every country engaged in this dreadful war stigmatized such an attempt as an act of high treason fomented by the enemy and suppressed it without mercy.

Of all the peoples, however, the Austrian people seem to be least answerable for the deeds of their government. Our peoples were kept so long aloof from all political influence that it appears unjust to call to account even that small minority of them who acclaimed the outbreak of the war like the boisterous jingoes of other nations. In fact, the Austrian people were uninformed and without any political judgment. The organized propaganda of the press found no difficulty in creating hostile feelings by distorting truth, a travesty to which every belligerent Power unfortunately stooped. How successful must have been such tactics with our peoples, the most isolated in Central Europe and whose

conservative character had prevented their making themselves familiar with foreign countries and the true spirit of other nations.

The sufferings our innocent peoples had to sustain the last five years ought not to be increased by their having to atone for the sins of the principle of might, which prevailed hitherto in international relations.

The Austrian nation is now in greater need than ever of being led with good-will. An inculcation which hurts its sense of justice cannot but prolong indefinitely and intensify the feelings of aversion held by all nations against the victors. It is not by such a treatment of the defeated nations that the longed-for goal of a lasting peace may be attained.

The Austrian peoples had most warmly greeted the proclamation of Wilson's principles as the proof of an earnest purpose to establish a peaceful organization all over the world. But the fate to which these principles were doomed has cruelly disappointed public opinion in our country. Everybody in Austria longs at least for an outlook on a stable and lasting improvement in future international relations. As far as we are concerned, we shall unceasingly strive to win the hearty support of the people for the ideal of the League of Nations and exert ourselves to draw the different peoples nearer and finally reconcile them each with another.

We urgently beseech you, sir, not to make our task impossible, which has been already considerably hampered by the endless peace negotiations. The whole civilized world looks today on you. If fate has called you to judge our people they are entitled to a just judgment, based on the same standard as that to be applied to the guilt of all belligerent nations. But in this case you might be perhaps compelled to acquit all the nations and solely to condemn the imperialistic principle of might, unfortunately still adopted by the governments and daily creating new appalling dangers for the peace and civilization of the whole world.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Church and State are not to have that fixity and nominal unity of status in revolutionized and reconstructed Europe that preceded the war. For tactical reasons, both in Italy and France, there may be a rapprochement between the Vatican and the governments, but it will not register any substantial swing back toward the old régime. Neither in the new Germany nor the new Russia will there be that preferential status of the Lutheran Church on the one hand and the Orthodox Greek Church on the other which has made it so difficult for protesting bodies of Christians, whether Roman or Protestants, to get full liberty of thought and action. Even in Anglican England the secular mood of twentieth century democracy is beginning to assert its views, not only in labor circles long alienated from institutional religion, but also in circles where least suspected. Witness the recent seriously proposed plan of so weighty and conservative a journal as the *Statist*, that Great Britain meet and pay some of its crushing, huge debt by appropriating wealth existing in church property should adherents of the churches decline to acquire title to the same by payment of values based on contemporary appraisal. By decrees of the Supreme Council at Paris rights of religious minorities in several of the newly established nations have been cared for during treaty negotiations, conspicuously so in Poland and Roumania. In Czechoslovakia, the National Assembly's decision to separate church and State brought forth from Cardinal Skrbrensky, the Roman Catholic cardinal, a protest that led to a pronouncement by President Masaryk, part of which we quote. Said the great Czech statesman:

"The memorandum emphasizes the necessity of a harmonious co-operation of church and State. I fully agree as to this necessity, but I maintain that this co-operation will be attained by the separation of church and State, whereas Your Eminence would not destroy the bonds by which the church is connected to the State. And if you so kindly point out that the welfare of the State depends on its close connection to the church, I cannot but point to the fall of the Central Powers, and especially Austria-Hungary; it is just Austria-Hungary that must serve us as an example and a warning against the connection of church and State. Austria-Hungary and her dynasty misused the church for political ends, and it is in this fact that I see the beginning of the monarchy's decline, not only political, but also moral. It is this experience with Austria and a look at the modern democracies which encourage me to consider the separation of our new State from the church as a necessity, not only in the interests of the State, but in the interests of religion and morals, too.

"As to the manner in which the separation will be effected, I express here my firm conviction and determination that we shall carry it out without the so-called cultural strife. I am informed that the Vatican accepts for the basis of its future policy toward the different States the tactics worked out by American Roman Catholicism; I trust, therefore, that you, Mr. Cardinal, will be all the more ready to recognize the American example of the separation of church and State. I would even dare to express the hope that we may be able to accomplish the separation with the aid of the church and its hierarchy."

Veterans of the "World War" are planning for inter-alliance on international and national lines. Within the nations the different groups unquestionably will influence the course of history and the trend of reconstruction policy. For the British Empire the prompt initiation of proceedings to federate the survivors of the fray has begun, South Africa, it is interesting to note, being a leader in the planning and Canada coming a close second. Beside the motives for such a fraternization that grow out of common experiences in a vast struggle at arms there are others of a more political sort. The men who have fought for defeat of Germany also intend to fight for democratization of imperialism. The colonials have returned home with very decided opinions as to the defects of Great Britain, some political, some social, and some military. This is no truer of the rank and file of the veterans than it is of the colonial premiers; but the veterans have the votes and can make and unmake the premiers.

Gambling, since the armistice, has revived and grown lusty as a quite natural by-product of the war. It has been one of many forms of orgy discernible in Berlin and Paris and New York, sometimes taking the form of resort to professional and fashionable resorts, sometimes seen in the speculative gyrations of values on the exchanges, but oftener in the rush of the masses, especially in the urban centers, to those dens of trickery and covetousness where dazzled youth and hardened adults from their meager earnings throw offerings to the Goddess of Chance. But these are individual sinners or fools. Unfortunately, there have been statesmen entirely willing to coquette with the notion that the best way to

meet national obligations is to issue loans with the gambling or lottery element included. They came near committing Great Britain to such a plan, but were defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 276 to 84 after Lloyd-George, who had been neutral for a time, finally opposing it. He had heard from the much ridiculed "Non-conformist Conscience" of the realm, and also from Lombard Street, where solid "finance" lives. The Non-conformists said that the plan was evil. The financiers said that it was unwise and impolitic. In France and in Germany the governments have not hesitated to issue "premium" loans with the lottery device. Reports from Germany indicate a failure, but apparently not because of any moral reaction. In France, the first drawings of the proposed \$300,000,000 loan naturally aroused much curiosity; and by the irony of Fate the wheel of chance cast the largest prize, \$200,000, into the coffers of a provincial bank, not into the purse of a poilu or a sacrificing bourgeois.

Prohibitory legislation working effectively over so large a proportion of the area of North America has its political and social repercussions on all the continents. From the strictly economic standpoint, the fact that the United States and Canada escape thereby so much more quickly than other countries the costs of the war has its propaganda effect on statesmen and on public opinion in non-American lands. The British may jest at "Pussy-foot" Johnson and put his eye out; but they must sooner or later face the fact that intoxicants create domestic taxation not to be endured needlessly at such a critical hour as the present with the pound sterling at its lowest recorded value. Nor can Great Britain compete in industry with a nation that has workmen made more efficient by sobriety. Her ecclesiastics may echo the dictum that is attributed to an Anglican Peer that he would "Rather see England free than sober"; but that form of individualism, like many another, is doomed to the scrap heap, when relative manufacturing and trading costs of rival nations show that the largest profits and lightest taxes go with a people that boycotts intoxicants and eliminates the intoxicated or the alcoholized "moderate" drinkers. This preachment is suggested by the latest news from Egypt that her nationalists—especially the Mahommedans—are citing the American as over against the British code of temperance ethics and legislation, and are demanding that British officialdom practice temperance and put an end to the seduction of the Mahommedans from the standards of abstinence set up by Mahommed. The British troops in India as well as in Egypt often disgust their nation's subjects by their indulgence in liquors. The peoples they affect to despise on race grounds and treat accordingly in turn despise them for their carnality.

Mexico's efforts to attain internal stability and define her policy satisfactorily to her neighbors and her creditors in Europe are discussed from a new and important angle in a recent number of *The Nation* by Phillip A. Means, one of the ablest of the younger scholars of the United States. His researches in the field of ethnology and the cultural development of the Latin American peoples have won for him at an early age a hearing that is international. He believes the native races, who form

from 70 to 80 per cent of the population from the Rio Grande to Argentina, are, to quote his own words, "a going concern." Much of the troubles between the United States and Mexico he attributes to racial factors, since most of the population of the neighboring republic is Indian and has imposed upon it a system of government, whether Spanish or feudal or of the nineteenth century republican type, which is inferior in many ways to the Indian forms of government which they have superseded. For the Porfirio Díaz régime and its results he has nothing but disapproval. Far more hopeful is the plan of the ethnological bureau of the Mexican Department of Interior to make a thorough study of the "racial characteristics, the material and intellectual culture, the languages and dialects, the economic situation, and the effects of the physical and biological environment of the past and present regional populations of the Republic." With this data in hand to aid the executive and legislative arms of government to draw together the races in cultural and linguistic fusion making for economic stability and coherent nationality, progress toward democracy can be made. To this policy the Carranza régime is committed. Mr. Means stresses, as other sane observers have, the malevolence of the "overgrown agrarian paternalism" which existed until Madero challenged Díaz. Until a recent date there have been intense regional hatreds and sectional wars, which neither the central administration at Mexico nor Mexico's critics abroad have cared to understand. Where there should have been comprehension there has been abuse. "Not until either the Mexicans themselves, or some disinterested outside force acting on their behalf, takes up the task of definitely terminating the racial friction between whites and Indians, will Mexico again see peace permanently established. It is the racial situation which is the crux of the whole matter. Other factors, such as the oil business, only make use of racial conditions to add to the tumult; they are not the primary cause of the tumult itself." By inference it may be assumed that the situation is not much dissimilar throughout Spanish America, and the native Indian has yet to be heard from and reckoned with, whether full-blooded or mixed. That it is race that can create prophets of liberty, able administrators, and forward-looking men Mexican history already has shown.

Soviet-governed Russia has yet to define in any formal, inclusive way the foreign policy which it will follow, once it is admitted—as seems likely now it will be when its excesses have ceased—to the fellowship of nations; but a communication it sent to the Five Powers' Supreme Council relative to their assignment of the Aland Islands to Sweden or Finland indicates what that position may be in part. Said Foreign Minister Tchitcherin:

"In view of the fact that no treaty between Russia and Finland has decided the boundaries of the latter country in detail, no acknowledgment therefore of Finland's power over the Aland Islands can take place without the consent of Russia, much less the consignment of the Aland Islands to Sweden. Moreover, in view of the fact that the geographical situation of the Aland Islands at the mouth of the Finnish Bay closely unites their fate with the necessities

and interests of the Russian people, the Russian Soviet Government stands by the universally acknowledged right of self-determination for these people, and states that it does not wish to impose its government by force on any country.

"It states that the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States of North America, which arbitrarily propose to decide the fate of the Aland Islands, usurp a power which does not belong to them, and give away this territory against the will and knowledge of those nations which this question most concerns, and also against the desire of the people living there.

"The Russian Soviet Government declares that it does not acknowledge any treaties concerning the Aland Islands which have been made without its participation, categorically protests against the arbitrary acts committed by the above governments, and declares that it will regard as absolutely invalid all such decisions, which are no better than the acts of the most absolutist government of 100 years ago, in their unrighteous usurpation of supremacy over other nations."

Repatriation of prisoners of war has not proceeded with the speed desirable if highest human ideals were to be conserved; and it has been left to the Swiss Federal Council to register this opinion formally in an appeal to all belligerents, issued early in December. The chief offenders have been France, Germany, and Russia. The Swiss appeal has the greater moral weight because it comes from a people that, facing unusual economic and political complications, nevertheless throughout the war did admirable service to "nationals" of all nations who found in Switzerland a refuge and humane treatment. The Swiss know the psychology of the voluntary or the forced expatriate better than any of the warring nations do; and hence in their protest they stress the danger to the social stability of Europe of continued denial of liberty and restored domestic residence to hundreds of thousands of men, who for more than a year have had to live in internment camps—or worse quarters—and who chafe at conditions that make them rebels against restraint of any kind. The Vatican, it should be noted, through its powerful influence in Poland and its persuasive methods in dealing with the Bolshevik Government in Russia, has been able to arrange for an exchange of prisoners between the two countries. An appeal from the German prisoners in France sent out to the world reads thus:

We are praying you, we are entreating you: Break our bonds, deliver us, make us to feel like men again. You are able to restore happiness and cheerfulness to hundred thousands of men if you raise your voices and if you demand deliverance and liberty for the prisoners of war. To hundred thousands of children and wives you are able to give back their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers. Keep it well in your mind, men and women in the whole world: Eternal be the thanks for every word you put in for our cause and for everything you are willing to do for us.

Men and women, what did we perpetrate, which crime did we commit, that such a cruel punishment is decreed against us, that we are like criminals deprived of liberty? We are putting the question, Which are the crimes for which we ought to plead guilty? At the outbreak of the war we obeyed the stern call of duty, as it becomes good soldiers. We sacrificed our goods and our blood for our native country, as all self-respecting nations since thousands of years

are accustomed to do. We fulfilled the highest and most honorable duty known by every nation—we fought for our native country.

Just one year ago the fighting came to an end. The prisoners of war have been sent home from all countries; only for us who are interned in France the days of captivity are still running on. Who knows how long we unfortunate men must still languish?

Hear, you men and women! A great deal of us are now accomplishing the sixth year of their captivity. Five terrible years lie behind them. Nevertheless, be it five years, be it one year, we are all thirsting for liberty. "Let us deliver the prisoners of war!" such may be your catch-word and your cue. You are able to help us, you are able to influence our jailers, for you are possessing liberty.

Demand that the high ideals for which millions of men put to stake their lives, human right and justice, may prove true even for us. You and we have the right and the duty to demand it. Require our sufferings to be put to an end, you men and women; demand our deliverance. Set to work and stand in for this magnanimous action, to render liberty, home, and family to hundred thousands of prisoners of war!

Bulgaria's signature to the treaty of peace with the Allied and Associated Powers was signed at Neuilly, November 27, M. Stambulvisky, the nation's premier, ratifying for the defeated German co-partner. Though the United States never declared war on Bulgaria, her delegates, headed by Frank L. Polk, Assistant Secretary of State, signed the treaty, heading the list. The ceremony was brief, and was carried out under simple and tame circumstances, a mayor's office furnishing the environment. The Covenant of the League of Nations was incorporated with the treaty. The terms are considered lenient, and critics of this policy attribute the fact to the same influences that led the United States to abstain from a declaration of war. Light shed on this detail later may indicate pressure from American missionary and educational interests in the Near East. By the conditions of the treaty all works of art and valuables taken from Allied countries during the war must be returned. The cash indemnity due approximates \$445,000,000. Bulgaria is deprived of Thrace and also loses the Strumitza district, which is assigned to Serbia. The boundary between Bulgaria and Roumania is changed only in minor details. Claims by Bulgaria for a corridor to the Ægean through Thrace are left to future settlement of the Allied Powers. Compulsory military service is forbidden, and the national army is limited to 30,000 men, with an additional police force or gendarmerie of 10,000 persons. Arms and ammunition are to be turned over to the Allies; and a commission is to be appointed to deal with repatriation of prisoners and punishment of crimes committed in the war by Bulgarians. Bulgarian public opinion on the whole has accepted the terms imposed with a sane stoicism, if not with joy; and the demand goes up for pursuit, arrest, and prosecution of the former ruler, the man most responsible for the national punishment and humiliation. He long since left Bulgarian territory.

Journalism has so many sins of omission and commission to account for as a promoter of war and strife between nations that it is well to record any incidents

of a more amicable kind. When, in early December, the United States and Mexico were in the first stages of controversy over the Jenkin's case and when Mr. Hearst with his "yellow" journals and also the organs which serve the financial "interests" were demanding drastic action, the most important journalists of Mexico were drafting the following statement:

We believe that such a rupture would be due to a lack of mutual knowledge of both peoples, whereupon we have today applied to President Carranza, suggesting to him the appointment of a delegation formed by two Secretaries of his Cabinet, two Senators, two Representatives of the House, and three private citizens, who may put itself in touch with a similar delegation appointed by the United States Government, in order that this delegation may discuss and clear any difference between both governments, thus avoiding the consequences that may befall upon our countries as an outcome of enmity.

We earnestly invite you, invoking the world partnership of the press, to give your support to this motion, and to ask President Wilson to accept the move we are here proposing. Thanks.

El Universal, Periodico Independiente, Felix F. Palavicini.
Excelsior, Periodico Independiente, Rafael Alducin.

El Heraldo de Mexico, Periodico Independiente, Manuel Carpio.

El Demócrata, Periodico Independiente, Fadrique Lopez.

El Monitor, Republicano Organo de la candidatura del Gen. Alvaro Obregón, Miguel Peralta.

Mexico Nuevo, Organo de la candidatura del Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Juan Sanchez Azcona.

Use of the blockade, economic in form, against Germany and against Russia, has caused loss of life and impairment of physical vitality and moral integrity on a scale probably not matched in history. In addition it has contributed to the hate-mass of the world a bloc terrible in size and quality, for which tomorrow's world will pay in men and property. To compute this evil thing's dimensions is not easy, but fortunately both Labor and the Church are alive to its portent, the former more than the latter; but still both are vocal in condemnation. To illustrate the way the current is now running in the United States, the following petition for presentation to Congress has been approved by the Executive Committee of the Methodist Federation of Social Service and sent out for action by the ministry and membership of a church with more adherents than any other Protestant denomination. It reads:

Whereas the economic blockade of Soviet Russia is increasing the suffering of millions of people in a world which is now overflowing with misery; is daily adding to the bitterness of a world which is already full of hate; is obstructing the natural sympathy with distress which has often bridged the gulf between antagonistic peoples; is withholding from the wounds of Europe those healing influences that inhere in economic relationships:

Whereas for the Government of the United States to acquiesce in the blockade of a people against whom we have not declared war is to go directly contrary to our historic attitude toward blockades:

We request Congress to declare that the United States does not recognize the blockade of Soviet Russia.

Ukrainian internal conditions have been such during the past three months that it has been difficult to determine responsibility for the chaos, or to attempt to

deal with it so far as the Supreme Council might feel that it could legitimately. The Jews of the population undoubtedly have suffered from "pogroms" equaling in severity any known in any part of Russia under the Czaristic régime. The claim that 40,000 persons of all ages have been killed is made by Jews resident in the United States who have taken up the issue with the Department of State and had from Secretary Lansing a full hearing and a frank answer. He has made it clear that, personally at least, he does not favor a dismembered Russia; but that this is the official attitude of the United States does not follow. What he has officially pledged is that as soon as the United States can find any stable, understandable government in the Ukrainian region of Russia to do business with, it will at once take up the charges filed by the American Jews. Moreover, he declares the United States will insist on one fundamental thing in its dealings with Russians at all times, whether with independent sections of the former empire or with a reorganized national domain covering much of the old territory—that is, full protection of racial and religious minorities.

The death of Sir Edward Pears at Malta takes from the ranks of English writers on Near Eastern politics and on international law a veteran publicist whose works will keep his memory green. Interested in penology and social science, as well as in the history of his own time, he played many rôles well. Since 1873 he has practiced law in the city of Constantinople, been the witness of surprising and dramatic changes as British, Russian, and German ministries and armies have plotted for its control, sometimes by means diplomatic and sometimes by agencies that were military. One of his chief services to humanity was his transmission to Mr. Gladstone of evidence as to Turkey's atrocities in Bulgaria, which led the Prime Minister to speech and action that made history. Sir Edward saw ambassadors and ministers come and go at the Turkish capital, advised with them candidly about phases of their duties likely to be overlooked by them as neophytes dealing with crafty Asiatics; and, like President George Washburn, former president of Robert College, he thus made history while other men got the credit.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Russian Pendulum. By *Arthur Bullard*. The Macmillan Company, New York City. Pp. 256. \$2.00 net.

Arthur Bullard, in this book, covers his observations of Russia under autocracy, democracy, and bolshevism. The distinction is important; but he quotes directly from Lenin his denial that he (Lenin) is a democrat or a man who trusts the masses and majority rule. Mr. Bullard as a journalist has a reputation to lose by any rash, non-judicial, emotional writing on so grave a subject; hence it is not found in this volume. On the other hand, he is a delightful narrative writer; he knows how to mingle the descriptive and the reflective, and he emerges with a product that bears internal evidence of being based on something more than impressions. In the third section of the book, entitled "What's To Be Done?" he gives constructive advice to his countrymen and to the peoples of Western Europe. He praises as sagacious the burning interest of the western peoples in solution of the problem. The dominant issue of the world now being Pan-

Liberalism *vs.* Pan-Chauvinism, these democratic peoples must aid the democrats of Russia, but not her ousted autocrats of the aristocracy or her proletarian oligarchy.

No solution, says Mr. Bullard, can ignore the fact that already there has been a fundamental agrarian revolution. There also must be due consideration of the Russians' long-tested ability in a decentralized, local form of government on democratic lines, and their equal inability to handle admirably a centralized national government which at the same time is democratic. Hence, to build up a national, democratic, governmental machine must take time; and there is need of patience on the part of Russia's true friends. Russia's worst enemies now, in some respects, are her own extremely partisan, puerile, petty "intellectuals." In their way they are as small and intolerant as the Romanoffs and the bureaucrats of the old régime were in theirs.

Russia needs a police force controlled by the majority, a cross between the extremes of the past and the minions of Lenin and the soviets under proletarian control. Some way must be found to make discontented minorities, good or bad, obey the popular will. Last but not least, Russia has millions of citizens who do not know what "good government" means, however glibly some of them may use the phrase. For years to come it will be a government by illiterates, ignorant and uninformed on national and international affairs. For generations the nation's ablest youth have been in covert or open rebellion, planning for destruction rather than construction; and such of them as have survived the Siberia of the past or the civil war since 1914 are too few in number to deal with the enormous, complex task that lies ahead. Endemic disorder, such as Russia has known for generations, has been appallingly expensive, not only economically, but humanly considered. Hence it is sympathetic, wise, long-visioned friendship from the West that Russia most needs. Foreign diplomacy, on the whole, will, and should be, thinks Mr. Bullard, on the side of fostering a united, loosely federated Russia, rather than one that is split in parts. In the course of time some outside agency representing a League of Nations or some group of nations willing to assume stewardship probably will take charge of the derelict and bring it into port.

Mr. Bullard's most concrete suggestion to the United States at the present time is to duplicate in Russia what has been done by her in France and Belgium during the war. That is, she should bring to the people educational co-operation and proof of the worth of the latest applications of science to promote social welfare. He also would have America facilitate a scholarship endowment plan, so that Russian youth could go to American rather than to German universities and technical schools, whither the stream again is turning, often solely because of financial necessity.

Books in the War. By *Theodore Wesley Koch*. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Pp. 377. \$3.00 net.

The morale of the American, British, Canadian, and Australian armies in the recent combat was kept higher than it otherwise could have been by the amount of literature, in the form of periodicals and books, furnished to the privates and officers by agencies supported by popular collections of funds. The story is well worth telling, for it has noble aspects; and the good wrought has been immeasurable, and will continue, formally and informally, throughout many years of peace and reconstruction that lie ahead. Credit for the idea as applicable to war conditions may be a matter of dispute, but there is no mistaking the American agency that best executed the plan once it met with the approval of the military authorities. This agency was the American Library Association, backed by a Library War Council and endorsed by the Secretary of War. Publishers, authors, and civilians with open purses did the rest. Millions of books found their way to cantonments, army bases, and across seas to the front and to the great detrain- ing centers in France. Men who at home had learned to value books came to value them more highly. Men who at home had never entered a library or known much of good literature cultivated an appetite they will never lose. What the Y. M. C. A.'s religion and the entertainers could not do